

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.	
Board, including Washing, Fuel, & Lights,	\$60 00
tuition in English studies, French and Latin,	20 00
Music on Piano,	25 00
Use of instrument for practice,	5 00
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each	5 00
Stationery,	25 00
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work	
without charge.	
No deduction for voluntary absence.	
For further information address the Principal.	
Dec. 31, 1897—3m.	

PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution, established by special endow-
ment for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-
flicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as
SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-
POTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the
Vice of OSANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c, &c.

THE HON. ART. ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful
destruction of human life, and the ruin of families,
and theceptions practised upon the unfortunate vic-
tims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago dis-

ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to a whole nation of laborers with Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, (age, exposure, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, or a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially the young, and have resulted to the gratification of the aged, who, in the very important list, much de-

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

EDWARD D. HEARTWELL, President.
Geo. Fairbank, Secretary.
Sept. 9, 1876.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

A town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, is forming a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indioola to San Antonio and crossing the Gulf Railroad, where said road crosses the main Cleburne road, 2 miles from Yorktown and 4 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helene; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—its surveyed.

It is one of the most desirable locations for an infant town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water

Those who wish to commence business in a new town or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gilcock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be a healthy and fertile section of country as there is in almost any of the States. For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Electro Post Office, Kearney county, Texas."

Nov. 9. 1857—H. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of
Frankfort, for a term of years, and being deter-
mined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a
share of the public patronage:

I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SNEED, Esq.,
Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is
well-known to the traveling public. Mr. Sneed was for

I can only promise that every thing which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfortable pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.
R. CAMPELL STEELE.
May 1, 1853—tr.

FRANKFORT HOTEL.
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned having taken the well known house

olients a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the travelling community.

June 18, 1855—*W.* J. B. WASSON.

MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the

of J. B. Luckett in this old established and well known hotel and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a first man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

Notice.

JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price for the purpose of all bills due him.

under the assignment made May 16th, 1856.
J. B. Lympton is authorized to settle all accounts.
May 12, 1858—*tf.* J. S. PRICE, *Assignee*

Wanted to Hire
FOR the balance of the year, a **NEGRO WOMAN**
who is a good washer and house-servant, one with-
out incurment will be preferred; the gentleman
who wishes to hire lives in the country, and would pre-
fer one who is accustomed to live in the country. En-
quire at this office. April 28, 1858—*tf.*

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!
[WILL commence delivering **ICE** to day, to those
who want for the luxury. Terms Cash
May 10, 1893—**W.** **ED. A. ROBERTSON.**

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
Tallow Candles. Received and for
sale by
Nov. 11, 1897. **GRA & TODD.**

1000

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the National Intelligencer.
Aggravations by British Cruisers.

We publish below the Report and Resolutions laid before the Senate yesterday by Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in regard to the late aggressions which have been committed by British cruisers against American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. The Report, it will be perceived, takes strong and well-grounded ground against the admissibility of the pretension on which it is supposed these proceedings have been authorized by the British Government, and contests the right of search or visit as having no foundation in the law of nations, and as involving a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. The historical relations and national importance of the subject, combined to command for the document the attentive perusal to which it is entitled no less for its ability than for the immediate interest awakened in the question by recent events.

REPORT.

The documents accompanying the Message of the President show a series of aggressive acts on the Commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West India Islands by the naval forces of Great Britain of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the country.

American vessels, pursuing the paths of lawful commerce, and passing near or past the American coast from one domestic port to another, under the flag of their country, have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop by the public force of a foreign Power; questioned as to their destination, their cargo, and the character of their crew; required to submit to an examination of their sea papers, and to a searching into the objects and purposes of their voyage.

In another instance American vessels, anchored in the harbor of a friendly Power, at the port of Sagua La Grande, in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a public inquisition by the same foreign Power, and in like manner required to exhibit their papers, and to submit to question as to their destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the Consul of the United States at Havana (a document accompanying the message) that no less than fifteen American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua La Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage, whilst six vessels on the high seas, in the Gulf of Mexico, bearing their country's flag, were, as above stated, subjected to actual detention and use of force, endangering in some instances the lives of those on board, compelled to stop and submit to detention until a boarding officer was satisfied in regard to such questions as it was his pleasure to propound.

Besides the instances above cited, officially communicated with the President's message, in reply to a call of the Senate, each successive day has brought to the infested quarter brings intelligence of new and additional aggressions of like character committed by the same Power on vessels bearing the flag of the United States.

It has occasionally happened heretofore, under circumstances of misapprehension, or misconception of orders, or from other and like causes, that vessels of the United States, when engaged in the lawful commerce of a foreign Power, have been visited and searched, in violation of international law and in derogation of the independence of our flag; and in isolated cases the honor of the country may have been sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending; but the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at peace, and almost within sight of our own shores, are sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call, in the opinion of the committee, for the most prompt and efficient measures to arrest and end, and, finally, forever, the commission of like indignities to our flag.

The documents accompanying the message disclose the facts that these acts of visitation and examination of American vessels were sought to be justified under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the slave trade, supposed to be or actually carried on between Africa and the Island of Cuba.

The committee will not go into any inquiry in reference to such alleged necessity. It is sufficient for them to know that the recent aggressions of the United States, although in violation of the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States, and which are not subject to restriction or qualification, and to be maintained at whatever cost.

There is no right of visitation, far less of search, to be exercised in time of peace by any nation on the ships or vessels of other nations, nor can there be so long as the sentiment of the civilized world, touching the freedom of the seas, is respected by civilized men. Such a right, therefore, having no foundation in law or in the comity of nations, can never be tolerated by an independent Power but in derogation of her sovereignty. Neither is there any distinction to be drawn in the claim of right between visitation at sea by the armed vessels of a foreign Power, when unattended by examination or search of such visitations when so attended. The offense of visitation and search is the same, whether or not attended by examination or search, when claimed as a right against the will of the party subjected to it; for were it otherwise there would follow of course the correlative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visitation is effected.

The committee find these principles admitted and enforced by the opinions and the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities both in this country and in Great Britain. In the case of the "Marina Flora," in the Supreme Court of the U. States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1, and in England and the case of "The Louis," decided by Lord Stowell in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210. They are founded on two simple elementary principles of public law: First, in the equality of all independent States; and second, the common use, by all recognized States, of the open sea as a highway in time of peace.

Such are the rights and immunities of our citizens navigating the ocean which have been flagrantly violated and outraged by armed vessels of a foreign Power, in time of profound peace, and, in some instances, almost within sight of our shores. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at the character and extent of the repetition of such aggressions, yet their occurrence and gravity will opportunely supply the occasion to call, now and forever, all future question as to this right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending Power. And the committee refrain only from recommending at once such additional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggression of the character thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact that the President (as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the message) has already ordered all the disposable naval force of the country into the infested quarter, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of any other nation." These are preventive measures only, and temporary in their character, but, in the judgment of the committee, go to the full extent of the power of the Executive in the absence of legislative provision. It is believed, however, that they will arrest for the present further like

offenses in the quarter whence they have proceeded.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her armed vessels has already been brought to the notice of that Power by communications from the Secretary of State, addressed to the British Minister here and to the Minister of the United States at London. It cannot be known, until the result of these communications is laid before Congress, how far the acts in question will be avowed or disavowed by the Government held responsible. It is the earnest hope of the committee that the course of that Government will be of a character to satisfy the just demands of the subject by and at the same time to furnish a guarantee against the repetition of the offense. Nothing short of this, in the opinion of the committee, will be compatible with peaceful relations between the two countries.

In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the committee further from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect the commerce of the United States from the aggressions of foreign Powers; but they will not forbear the declaration that such legislation must be promptly supplied, should the result show that it is needed to afford constant and full immunity to our vessels engaged in lawful commerce on the high seas from all arrest, molestation, or detention, under any pretext, or from any quarter.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or the use of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violation of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such action as shall dispose of the subject by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that if it become necessary such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effectual.

The Kentucky Penitentiary—Another Letter from Mr. Ward.

Editor of the Yeoman:

Sir—I hoped, when I made the statements and corrections of the 26th inst., that I was done with this Penitentiary matter; yet I feel that you do me so much injustice, or to use the most modest phrase possible, misconstrue so many things, that I feel it my duty to give what I think to be a full and true statement of some of them, both as they originated and how they were settled.

To begin with, I will take the account (which you have said so much about) for repairs done in 1855 of \$4,357.09—what you say is contrary to law and ought not to be paid, nor cannot be paid legally; and to sustain myself in this position, you have quoted the law, Revised Statutes, Chap. XXV, Art. VII, § 4, Penitentiary, which says: "The Keeper shall keep in good repair the Penitentiary, together with all the buildings appurtenant thereto; also all engines, machinery, tools and utensils used therein, at the cost of the Institution, etc." Now, sir, if you wish to do me justice, as you say you do, why did you not go on to say what the "etc." was, which is this:

"At the cost of the institution, and deliver them up in good repair at the expiration of his term, or any default herein he shall be charged in the final settlement of his accounts." This is the law on the subject in full. Now, does the editor pretend that the prison was in good repair when I took it, or will he tell the public what was the condition of the Penitentiary when I took it, that they may know why this account was made? "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund know what condition it was in, and in compliance with the very law which I quote, they appointed Messrs. A. P. Cox and T. B. Page to adjust the accounts of N. Craig, late Keeper, and to ascertain what the condition of the Prison was, and if not in good repair, to ascertain what was necessary to put it in repair and what it was worth to do the same. Messrs. Cox and Page not being mechanics, suggested to Governor POWELL, who was Chairman of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that it would be better to appoint some mechanic to ascertain what repairs were necessary and what it was worth to make them; and accordingly, these gentlemen, by the direction of the Governor and acting with him, selected N. Cook and A. G. Cammack to make such estimate. These gentlemen came to the Prison and made a careful examination of the buildings and fixtures; made a minute list of what was necessary to be done, and fixed the price and cost necessary to do each item and gave it to the Commissioners. Gov. POWELL himself gave me this memorandum of work and prices, and said to me that if I was willing to do the work at these figures, to proceed at once and do it. I agreed to do it and did so. I took their own schedule or specification of work they wanted done, and at their own prices, and the Commissioners—Cook and Cammack—were sent to examine the work after it was done, and certified that the work had been done and was done in a good workman-like manner, and the prices were reasonable. Now, sir, these are facts, and the records bear out every statement I make, and no one ought to know these facts better than myself. Now, if you say, this was work I was bound by my contract to do, how do you pretend to account for all this form and ceremony from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in having it done? You have said something about "modesty" in your former article; and if you are right in your view of this account, you would be ascertaining whether or not they were excited towards me by the Commissioners in dictating to me what and how I should do my business and what price I should have for doing it. The Revised Statutes say, (Chap. XXV, Art. I, § 2, Penitentiary), "The Keeper shall have the sole management of the institution." From your article one would infer that you had been studying the law on this subject, and you say you understand it. If so, and you are right in your position, and I am entitled to no pay for these repairs, I would ask you what sort of position do you think you place Gov. POWELL in? Do you intend to publish to the world that Gov. POWELL allowed Mr. Craig to leave the Kentucky Penitentiary in a state of ruin and dilapidation, when it was his duty to "keep in repair all the buildings, engines, machinery, etc. etc."? Do you think Gov. POWELL would have been doing his duty as the chief Executive of the State, had he done so? Answer these questions and then say my account is not correct or according to law, and legally the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund cannot allow it. To do the Commissioners justice, they have never refused my account; they have only refused to pay for it, and long since made it a condition that I should make CRAIG pay it, which is a matter between CRAIG and the Commissioners, and not with me. I will ask you one other question in connection with this matter: If, as you say, you always knew this account was incorrect and so contended, why did you not explain the matter to the Legislature of 1855-6, and show why it was that your report of the condition of the one made by me did not correspond? You was then a State Officer—Clerk of the Penitentiary—and had a newspaper then as well as now, and it was certainly your duty to have exposed any wrong you knew of my committing or trying to commit upon the Treasury, then as well as now; and you knew that I included this account in my report, and I should have felt that I was not dealing with the State

honestly if I had not had done so, for the State and myself were partners at that time, and it was my duty as well as yours, to be true to the public. I was then the entire business of the Prison, which I would not have done had I wished this account. To illustrate the matter more fully and in a shape which I think will strike you more forcibly, let me ask you—if I were to leave the Penitentiary for any reason, and of my term without any roof on the work-shops and cell buildings, and the entire institution in every way in as bad a repair as it could possibly be, which was CRAIG's own description of it when he left, do you think that Gov. MOREHEAD would allow me to leave it so and command Col. SORTIN to make those repairs at his own expense and allow me and my securities to be discharged from that part of my contract? And would you, as a K. Y. Governor, as you term him? and would you say that it was right if the Governor was to allow such a thing? You ought to put the shoe on both feet and see whether it is right or left before you get so far out to sea. This is exactly what you charge Gov. POWELL with doing in your position in regard to this account. The law does not say I shall put in repair all the buildings, machinery and other things. Then common sense and common justice both would say at once that these buildings and other things must be given to me in such repair as I am expected to keep and deliver them up at the end of my lease.

Now, as to what you say has been claimed for me by my friends, I have nothing to say. As to who has paid money into the Treasury and who has not, the public records will show. But in connection with your comment upon my report (my friends) say, you say the Penitentiary has been a tax to the State under my three years' keeping, of \$14,297.94. This you certainly know is not a correct or a fair statement of the matter. I agreed, by my contract, to pay the State \$5,000 for the use of the Prison for my first three years; to keep in good repair all the buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., appurtenant thereto, and to live there up in such condition at the end of my lease; to feed, clothe and safe keep the convicts, and pay every expense of the institution during said lease. And if you will find where the State has paid out of the Treasury, one dollar for anything I have not done, I will pay you one dollar, and have allowed the institution to be repaired by the State under my management. I did not agree to build a new Hospital worth at least, \$10,000.00, in my contract; nor did I agree to buy more ground by which the Prison yard could be made nearly double its former size, and then to build a wall around the same by which the prisoners could not escape; nor did I agree to do anything which the Legislature of 1855-6 was designed to do, and all of which was done by the appropriation. Then why charge the amount of that appropriation to my account with the Penitentiary? You had as well charge me, and with equal justice, with every appropriation the Legislature has made since I have been in office. If the Legislature chose to decide that a new Hospital was needed, (which I am quite sure was not done any sooner than it ought to have been done) and that the yard was too small; nor cells enough to give the prisoners a place to sleep, and all this sort of thing, I ask, in the name of common sense and justice, if I am to be charged with these appropriations so made, as a drainage upon the Treasury, by my management of the Prison? These are improvements to the Prison for all time to come, and I am quite sure was not done any sooner than it ought to have been done) and that the yard was too small; nor cells enough to give the prisoners a place to sleep, and all this sort of thing, I ask, in the name of common sense and justice, if I am to be charged with these appropriations so made, as a drainage upon the Treasury, by my management of the Prison? 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

George R. McKee.

Our candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals has thus far been eminently successful in his canvass, which he has conducted with all the ability and skill which was or could have been expected by his friends. He has traversed our blue grass valleys, and climbed the rugged mountains of eastern Kentucky, and is now bending his way towards the tobacco plantations of the Green River and the barrens of the southern portions of the State. Everywhere he has been greeted with hearty welcomes, and everywhere that he has spoken his voice has cheered his friends to do their utmost in the contest for victory and has filled his opponents with dismay. His popularity in the mountain counties, which was ever great, is steadily on the increase, and advices from those quarters assure us that the people will come out from among their glens and fastnesses and will give him a hearty and a cordial support. He has gone forth as the apostle of true and eternal principles of government and liberty, and obedient to his summons the clans have rallied to his assistance, and will be marshaled in their strength in the coming August. Thus far all is well. Our champion is doing battle most manfully, and encouraged by his example the Americans of the State intend to make one more desperate struggle for the maintenance of their principles, and in order to free Kentucky from the yoke of those who have sought to lead her captive, bound in chains to the chariot wheels of triumphant Democracy.

But amidst the acclamations and cheering voices of friends Mr. McKee has not escaped without detractors. First of all, a furious assault was made upon him on account of his personal appearance, and because of his broad Kentucky pronunciation. It was even declared by some of the most eager in the fray that no man who looked like George R. McKee, or who said *whar*, was fit to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We almost thought for a time that this would be the issue of the canvass; but even Democrats have been forced in very shame to forego such arguments and such a system of attack.

The second charge is, that McKee is not competent to discharge the duties of the office, and if true, this would be the most serious charge which could possibly be brought against him in connection with the race; it ought to counterbalance all other considerations. But the charge is not true; besides, the Democracy themselves set the example of disregarding the qualifications or character of their candidates, the only qualification which they demand being an unimpaired record of devotion to Democratic principles. George R. McKee was raised in, and is familiar with all the details of the business connected with, a Circuit Court Clerk's Office. He wrote in an office of this kind for many years, and is one of the best Clerks in the State, and so proved himself when he acted as deputy. He has certificates of qualification for the office, issued under both the old and the new Constitution. He has also a certificate of qualification as Circuit Court Clerk, from a Judge in Indiana, who rigidly examined him. Besides being one of the best jury and civil lawyers in the State, Mr. McKee served with distinction and great credit to himself on the Bench, as Circuit Court Judge. He has for years had a large practice in the Court of Appeals and has thus become familiarly acquainted with the business of that Court. If these facts are not sufficient guaranties of his capacity to fill the office, what guaranty has R. R. Revill, of whom the most that can be said is that he is a good County Court Clerk. The duties of a County Court Clerk have but little to do with the duties of a Circuit Court Clerk, while those of Circuit Court Clerk are intimately connected with that of the Bench. As far as acquaintance with the mere manual and practical part of the business of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals is concerned, Mr. McKee is fully the equal of Revill, if, indeed, he is not his superior; and in point of intellect, general intelligence, native capacity, and legal ability, no one will compare them.

Not satisfied with these charges, and not content that the candidates should go before the people either upon their own merits, or upon the platforms and political actions of the parties to which they belong, Democratic editors have at last resorted to their accustomed practice of garbling and misrepresenting the records of their opponents. In order to counteract the effect which is being produced all over the State by the able manner in which McKee attacks the Democratic Legislature for their conduct in the Penitentiary affair, these editors have charged that McKee was guilty of the same misdemeanor, years ago, in voting for Col. Hodges for Public Printer when Col. Tanner offered to do the work for a less sum than Hodges had been doing for. Now it is perfectly true that Tanner offered to do the printing for 20 per cent. less than Col.

Hodges had been previously paid, and that nevertheless McKee voted for Hodges; thus far the charge was entirely true. But if these Democratic editors are really anxious that the people should know the whole truth, and it is their duty as public journalists to tell the whole truth to the people, why did they not go on to state the fact that, at the same time that Tanner made his bid, Hodges offered to do the printing for 25 per cent. less than he had previously received for it; that is, for five per cent. less than Tanner offered to do it at; that a committee composed of one Democrat and one Whig, both practical printers, then fixed upon a bill of prices, after consulting the bids made by both Tanner and Hodges, and that that bill of prices was at a lower rate than Tanner's bid; that George R. McKee voted for Col. Hodges upon this bill of prices; and that the incoming State Printer was elected upon the same bill. We think that these facts will put quite a different aspect upon the case, and these facts it has been the especial business and duty of Democratic papers to keep from their readers, leaving them undisturbed of the false charge which they dare not now reiterate. The only fair construction which could be placed upon the language used by Democratic organs in referring to this matter was, that McKee had voted for Hodges upon a bill of prices which specified a higher rate for the printing than Tanner agreed to it at; but now that it has been clearly proved that the bill of prices upon which McKee voted for Hodges was less than the rates specified by Tanner, one of the Democratic organs, which was foremost in misrepresenting McKee, tries to wriggle out of the dilemma in which it has been placed, by arguing that, as the ayes and nays upon the bill of prices upon which Hodges was elected are not recorded, it is very probable that McKee did not vote for that bill of prices! Was ever self-justification more complete? First they swear that McKee voted for a bill which was higher than the rates specified by Tanner; but when they find that the bill was less than the rates named by Tanner, they turn round and declare that McKee voted against the bill. But all this dodging, and wriggling, and twisting will avail them nothing. With the journals before them, with the respective letters and bids of Hodges and Tanner on opposite pages, these journals have maliciously and deliberately misrepresented McKee's record, with the evil design of deceiving and betraying their too credulous readers and of placing McKee in a false position before them. Now, we do not expect that this matter will cut much figure in the canvass or operate upon many voters, one way or the other. But the object of introducing it in this article is to make this point: that any one who will deliberately, and wilfully, and impudently pervert the truth, and endeavor to deceive the people, as the Democratic editors have in this respect, is utterly unworthy of credit or belief in any statement he may make. Some editors seem to think that it is their especial duty to cover up the truth, when if the truth were known it would operate to the disadvantage of their party, to tell falsehoods by insinuations if not directly, when it is necessary to torture the truth to injure an adversary or blacken his reputation. But for one, we would not trust the political preparator or falsifier in any capacity, either in public or private life.

The charge that George R. McKee is or has ever been opposed to popular education has fallen still born to the ground. We advise his opponents to search a little further in his record, as this portion will avail them nothing. They have recklessly published a speech of his, which emphatically contradicts the very charges they wish to prove by it. Even at that early day George was put in a great rage at the bare idea that he was an opponent of general education, and he abused Mr. Prentice most intemperately for preferring such a charge against him. He declared then, or at least read and endorsed an article of one who knew his views, which declared that he was a zealous advocate of the cause of popular education, and that, although opposed to the particular system of Common Schools then endeavoring to be carried on, he would not be opposed but would be a friend to any fair and practicable system which could be devised. After trying it for years the people of Kentucky have condemned and repudiated the old system to which McKee was opposed, and have adopted a new one, of which there is in the State no stauncher advocate than George R. McKee. McKee's constituents, the sturdy people of Garrard, instructed him to vote for the repeal of the old system, but they are largely in favor of the new one. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, the founder of the new system, pronounced the old system to be a total and ludicrous failure. We have already given facts showing that it had accomplished nothing what McKee voted to repeal it, on the ground that it was unequal burdensome, and impracticable, and it is hardly worth while to repeat them since they are not denied. The fact is, there was no system of Common Schools at the time George R. McKee introduced the resolution which has been so much harped upon, unless the teaching of about 4,000 children, —1,600 of whom were from the city of Louisville, and the rest from a few cities and towns,—for three months in the year, can be called a system of Common Schools.

Reverend Choate.—The *Journal of Commerce* is trying to persuade the Democrats of Massachusetts to nominate Rufus Choate for Governor, and the nominee to accept the honor, because, say the editors: "It would be a proud indication of returning strength to the Democracy, and an honor of the Commonwealth to battle, whether successfully or otherwise, for such a candidate."

But "the Democracy," until 1856, did not think Mr. Choate worthy to be a Governor, or to hold any other office. "It would be a proud indication of returning strength to the Democracy, and an honor of the Commonwealth to battle, whether successfully or otherwise, for such a candidate."

There is something peculiarly striking in the prayer, "Lord deliver us from temptation." [Frankfort Commonwealth.] Where did the editor of the *Commonwealth* learn his prayers? It is not unlikely that his praying, like Hudibras' sword, has "for want of use been growing rusty."—Philadelphia News.

Nuff said. We own up.

TEXAS GETTING ANTI-SLAVERY.—The last number of the *New Orleans "Bee"* says: "There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists, which if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

Two young Irishmen happened to get into an affair in which one of them was knocked down. His assailant, a young man, called out, "Zounds, Dennis, if ye be dead can't ye speak?" "I'm not dead, but speechless," said the other.

The Author and Principle of the Kansas-Compromise Bill.

In a speech of Hon. Wm. M. English, of Indiana, on the Kansas Compromise bill, he said: "In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I repeat, that I think before Kansas is admitted her people ought to ratify, or at least have a fair opportunity to vote upon the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time, I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony, and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance be secured; which is the making of the Constitution at an early day conform to the public will, or at least that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and would not betray their wishes for any earthly consideration. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote upon the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I can not, in conscience, vote for it."

He made the motion to accede to the request of the Senate, made under unusual circumstances, for a committee of Congress to be appointed to prepare a compromise bill. The House, under strong sense of duty, as a courtesy due to one branch of the legislative department to the other, and with some hope that some intermediate or middle ground might be found upon which both Houses could stand, and their disagreements be healed. As he expressed that time he made the motion to grant the conference, no harm could possibly grow out of it, and good might result. The conference was granted, and he was appointed Chairman of the committee on the part of the House. As the Senate had asked for that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. E. that propositions for a compromise bill had come from them. If they had none to offer, by managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate committee then asked the members from the House if they had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. E. replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a compromise, and he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. Then, Mr. English, the leading Douglasite, brought forward the plan which the committee agreed to, and which in the opinion of its author, came fully up to its *sine qua non*, that he was wedded to no particular plan of submitting the constitution to a vote, "provided the substance was secured."

Thus the public will see that the Kansas Compromise bill was a Northern and a Southern measure, the product of a Douglas and not a Buchanan Democrat, and brought forward at last after Southern men had exhausted all their own plans, by one who was determined for no "earth consideration" to accept of any plan that did not secure the substance of submission. And yet so infuriated are some of our people—no, not people, some of our politicians—that they now say this resolution was introduced by a Southern man, and that a determined, clear-headed Douglas, should strike at such an excellent Southern plan, when all our Southern talent could not see it, till it became a law!

The Cuban View of the British Search.—The "Diario de la Marina," of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of American ships in the Port of Sagua la Grande, says: "It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or power in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired thither with an ample force, and according to the advice received by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the Commander of the *Buzzard*, in contravention of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the Commander of this steamer was immediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government."

The Steamer *Umpire*, No. 3.

C. G. Davidson, Master, has commenced running as a regular packet from Louisville to Frankfort, and all points above on the Kentucky river. We are requested to say that she will take freight and passengers on reasonable terms, and no pains will be spared to please and accommodate those who patronize this boat. Arrangements have been made to take and re-ship Cincinnati freight at the mouth of Kentucky river, so as to make the price as favorable as if ship loaded on a boat running direct to Cincinnati.—Capt. Davidson is a native of Franklin county, and is well known to many of the citizens of the county.

A GOVERNOR FLOGGED.—The Missouri Telegraph says that Gov. Stewart of that State, while pretty drunk, got into a quarrel with a Mr. Vandiver, about the pardon of the St. Louis murderer, O'Brien, which ended in a fight, the Governor getting a very satisfactory thrashing. Stewart's friends say it was not fair, as he was too drunk to fight.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent, writing on the 31st of May, says: "The short but sharp passage between Douglas and Shields to day, was a flash of Shields' cherished implacable wrath against the Illinois Senator. Shields is one of those who called on the President the other day to ascertain if the Union's tone towards Douglas was authorized."

EIGHT SLAVES MANUMITTED AND PROVIDED FOR.—Some days since, Richard A. Backer, Esq., made a deposit of \$3,000 with J. R. Morton & Co., bankers, of this city. This morning the special object of the deposit was ascertained. He has manumitted eight slaves, all of whom arrived in this city this morning, and measures were taken to give them their freedom. The money deposited with Morton & Co. is for their benefit and use. This is doing the thing up thoroughly. [Cin. Times.]

We are glad to learn that Col. Winter-Smith, for many years State Treasurer of Kentucky, will engage in the commission business, in this city. A more noble, high-toned gentleman never hailed from that gallant State. [Memphis Enquirer.]

Two young Irishmen happened to get into an affair in which one of them was knocked down. His assailant, a young man, called out, "Zounds, Dennis, if ye be dead can't ye speak?" "I'm not dead, but speechless," said the other.

Revolution in New Orleans—Vigilance Committee Appointed—Their Address to the Citizens—the Militia Called out, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3.

First Dispatch.
A revolution broke out last night. A vigilance committee in large numbers took possession of the arsenal in Jackson square and the prisons. This morning, the Executive Committee calls for all law and order people to join them, and announce their determination to carry their measures out. Nothing else has transpired yet.

Second Dispatch.
The following appeared this morning: Citizens of New Orleans:

After years' disorder, outrage, and unchecked anarchy, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to the rule of ruffians or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the arsenal and buildings in Jackson Square, and have established ed there the headquarters of a vigilance committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the ineffectuality of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, left unwieldy of justice. For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded, the Mayor and the Recorder, we understand, yielding up the power they confess to inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the vigilance committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without fear, prejudice, or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with the movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far, all will continue noiselessly, dispassionately, and justly, but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly, and well disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined. "Vox populi, vox dei." Signed True Delta Extra. Seven to eight hundred are now under arms, ten o'clock. Several arrests have been made. It is reported that opposition will be made, in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowding up.

The District Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi in Walker's case.

Third Dispatch.
Eleven o'clock.—Gen. Tracy's Division of Militia has been ordered out by the Mayor.

Fourth Dispatch.
Half past eleven o'clock.—The Common Council is in secret session. Considerable confusion prevails among them. Great excitement in the street. The Council got possession of the First District Armory, with only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests were made.

Fifth Dispatch.
One o'clock.—The Mayor and Council have gone to the Vigilance headquarters to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges. The Vigilance Committee have established signals, three guns fired from the arsenal. All supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal and resist attacks.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3.
Eight o'clock P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is still triumphant. There has been no fight yet. Cotton bales are thrown up in the streets for barricades. The city forces are an unarmed mob, without organization or head. The Mayor issued an order to take away arms wherever they could be found. Acting upon the order the rabble broke open Kettig's store and seized the weapons. It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow. Bands of armed ruffians are parading the streets. The Vigilance Committee is supported by respectable citizens. The municipal authorities must succumb.

Later.—A fight is expected to-night. There is an immense gathering at the Vigilance Committee's headquarters.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—There is no prospect of any further disturbance during the night.

A COMPROMISE FROM THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE REJECTED BY THE CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4.

First Dispatch.
The Mayor's forces are unorganized yet. All quiet. Great preparations are being made by both parties. The Vigilance committee under is Maj. J. K. Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. They are well organized and drilled. The city papers are divided—the *Picayune* and *Crescent* for the city, and the *True Delta* and *Della* for the Vigilance Committee. The rest of the papers are neutral. The crisis is expected to-day.

Second Dispatch.
The excitement is increasing. The Mayor has issued an order to arrest John Maginnis. If taken, they declare they will hang him. Mac takes it coolly.

Third Dispatch.
The Vigilance Committee have offered to resign provided the city will vest the police authority in their hands. The city has refused. The Vigilance Committee is composed of all parties.

Fourth Dispatch.
There is a rumor current on the streets that a compromise has been effected. The city is to deliver up twenty five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, and five hundred men on each side are to be sworn in as policemen.

THE MAYOR SURRENDERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4.

Four o'clock, P. M.—Fifty men with two cannon, have just taken possession of Canal street. They are said to be organized by men who have been marked by the Vigilance Committee for punishment.

Six o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is triumphant. The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority to the Vigilance Committee.—The city is quiet. The crowd had withdrawn from Canal street. The Vigilance Committee have appointed a special police of over one thousand men.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—A treaty has been signed and order is restored. The terms of the treaty are these: Mayor Waterman for the city and General Lewis, superintendent of elections, accept the forces of the Vigilance Committee as special police to protect life and property, and execute the laws. The Vigilance Committee do not disband, but will retain their organization as a military body so long as it may be necessary for defense and for the performance of legitimate duties. The ruffians are still in the streets, but in very small numbers. No more trouble is expected. Arrests continue to be made.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—We are on the eve of fresh excitement. Indemnity placards have been issued by a so-called American party, calling Americans to arms to resist the authority of the Vigilance Committee. [More than one-half of the Vigilance Committee is composed of members of the American party. Many of their leaders are well known Know Nothings.] One man was killed and another wounded, accidentally, at the Vigilance Committee's camp.

Some congregations of these men are particular as to their prayers. One of them gave public notice that they wanted a preacher, but went on to specify, that besides being a good Christian, he must have a good moral character.

BRUTAL AND PROBABLY FATAL ATTACK UPON A REPORTER.—On Monday morning last we gave a brief history of the financial and domestic operations of a converted Jew, who is engaged in the sale of lottery tickets, and who was said to have put his property into the hands of his wife in order to evade the lottery law, in case he should be prosecuted and fined. The article was copied in the afternoon into the German Republican, and considered additional particulars given by some one connected with the paper. Although no names were given in our paper, a lottery dealer, named Daniel Levi, thought proper to make a personal application of the facts given and insisted upon a retraction or a libel suit for \$10,000, but we concluded to let him abide his time.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, as the Reporter for the Republican, a Poland named Zelnusky, a very small man, came out of the "Odium" saloon, on Vine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, he was accosted by this lottery vender at the entrance, who asked him if he wrote the article in the Republican. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, Levi immediately struck him a violent blow with a slung shot, or some other equally brutal weapon, upon the back of the head, and followed it up by another on the neck, and a third under the right eye. The Reporter was, of course, at once felled to the earth, and was immediately carried into the saloon by his friends in an insensible condition.

Dr. Weber was called, who dressed the injuries of the wounded man, who up to a late hour last night, was still insensible, and we learned that the probabilities were that a fatal result would follow.

The attack upon this gentleman, whose amiability and good nature are remarked by all who know him, is one of the most murderous assaults that has been committed in our city in a long time, and calls for the severest punishment. Immediately after the attack, Levi, made off on the run, but was captured and taken to the station house, and subsequently released on bail.—*Cin. Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION.

ATT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brilliants, Marcellins, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the great new novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 30.—td *

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17.—te.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—tf.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857.—R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE

Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4.—W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857.—R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

Blank NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Wanted!

A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort. [Early application solicited. June 4, 1858.—tf.

To Road Contractors.

GRAVEL PROPOSALS to construct about ten miles of Turnpike Road, from Cynthiana to Leesburg, in Harrison county, Kentucky, in sections of one mile each, to be made on and after the 1st day of June, next, at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, at which place plans and specifications may be seen. P. K. KIRKLEY, Pres. C. & L. Road Co. June 3, 1858.—13.—Cyn. Ad.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITCHFIELD.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

MAY 24th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.

GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, STARCH, TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, J. & B. Brandy, Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine, R. & S. Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.

BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNESSEE PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN SOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRESSED BEEF, (Canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measures; Cocoas Dippers; Biscuits; Cinnamon; Cracker; Ginger; Macaroni; Spices; Green and Black Tea; Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD

